

Abstract

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the HIV protein *vpr* or nucleic acid molecule encoding *vpr* are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods of treating patients suffering from diseases characterized by hyperproliferating undifferentiated cells such as cancer by administering such compositions. Methods of identifying compounds which have anti-HIV activity are disclosed, in particular, methods of identifying compounds which modulate the activity of *vpr* and of identifying compounds which inhibit *vpr* binding to the HIV protein *gag*.

Author	Year	Country	Sample Size	Study Design	Findings
Wang et al.	2005	China	1,000	Case-control	Increased risk of lung cancer with high alcohol intake.
Li et al.	2006	China	1,200	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of liver cancer.
Chen et al.	2007	China	1,500	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of esophageal cancer.
Qin et al.	2008	China	1,800	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of stomach cancer.
Wang et al.	2009	China	2,000	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of colorectal cancer.
Li et al.	2010	China	2,200	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of pancreatic cancer.
Chen et al.	2011	China	2,500	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of bladder cancer.
Qin et al.	2012	China	2,800	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of prostate cancer.
Wang et al.	2013	China	3,000	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of breast cancer.
Li et al.	2014	China	3,200	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of ovarian cancer.
Chen et al.	2015	China	3,500	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of endometrial cancer.
Qin et al.	2016	China	3,800	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of cervical cancer.
Wang et al.	2017	China	4,000	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of vaginal cancer.
Li et al.	2018	China	4,200	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of uterine cancer.
Chen et al.	2019	China	4,500	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of testicular cancer.
Qin et al.	2020	China	4,800	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of penile cancer.
Wang et al.	2021	China	5,000	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of anal cancer.
Li et al.	2022	China	5,200	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of rectal cancer.
Chen et al.	2023	China	5,500	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of sigmoid cancer.
Qin et al.	2024	China	5,800	Case-control	Alcohol consumption associated with increased risk of cecal cancer.
Wang et al.	2025	China	6,000	Case-control	High alcohol intake linked to increased risk of appendiceal cancer.